

BookletChart™



West Coast of Hawai'i – Cook Point to Upolu Point

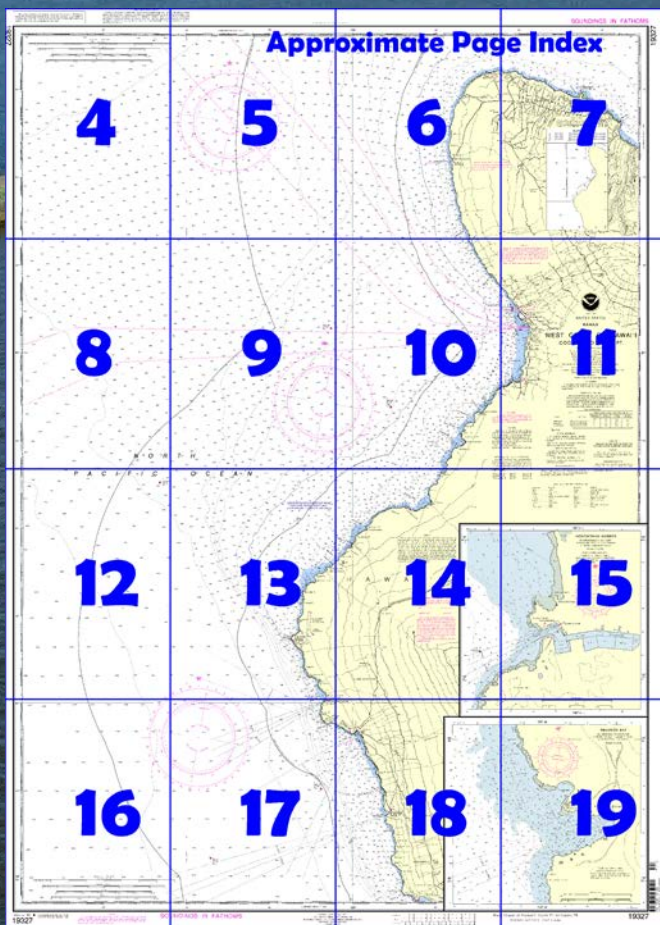
NOAA Chart 19327

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=19327>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

The numerous bluffs in the vicinity of **Upolu Point** appear quite similar from seaward. Several structures are prominent on the point: two buildings on the S side of Upolu Point Airport, an aerobeacon atop a wooden tripod, and three blue silos with white tops S of the airport. A wind farm with several large wind turbines, adjacent to the silos and centered at 20°15'31"N., 155°51'16"W., is very prominent on Upolu Point. The country back of the point is cattle range;

the camps and villages are generally situated high on the bluffs and among the occasional clumps of trees.

Kauhola Point Light (20°14'47"N., 155°46'17"W.), 108 feet above the water, is shown from a 86-foot white cylindrical concrete tower on the low point 5 miles E of Upolu Point. A dangerous reef, usually marked by breakers, extends 0.3 mile from Kauhola Point; passing vessels should give the point a berth of 2 miles.

Local vessels sometimes anchor in **Keawaeli Bay**, on the W side of Kauhola Point, in depths of about 4 fathoms with the light 0.3 mile distant on bearing 090°. Protection is afforded vessels forced to leave anchorage on the W coast during kona storms. **Halaula**, the principal village in the vicinity, is 1 mile inland from the light.

Puu Ohau, 1.5 miles N of Keawekaheka Point, is a green cone, 231 feet high, near the beach. The cone has a blowhole in the middle, and its seaward side is blown out, forming a red cliff.

Keikiwaha Point, 2 miles N of Keawekaheka Point, is low, black, and jagged, with coconut trees on it. About 2 miles inland from the point, and on the highway, are a stack, a church, and the buildings of **Kainaliu**.

Kaukalaelae Point, 4.4 miles N of Keawekaheka Point, is low and flat. The white hotel on the point is one of the most prominent landmarks along this coast.

Keauhou Bay, 45 miles NW of Kalae, indents the coast 0.3 mile and is 300 yards wide between entrance points. The bay is between two lava flows at the foot of a gentle slope and, though small, is one of the best protected along the Kona coast. **Keauhou Bay Entrance Directional Light** (19°33'44"N., 155°57'43"W.), 25 feet above the water, is shown from a post at the head of the bay. The bottom is extremely irregular and has many coral heads with depths of 5 to 6 feet over them. A reef extends 100 yards off the N entrance point. By maintaining a lookout for coral heads, boats of 4-foot draft can enter the bay for anchorage. Breakers frequently extend across the mouth of the bay. Launching ramps are near the light at the head of the bay and on the SE side. A pier used mainly for embarking and disembarking passengers for excursion cruises is at the SE end of the bay, near the launching ramp. Fuel is available in limited quantities and is trucked in; there is no fuel dock. Several mooring buoys are in the bay.

Kaiwi Point, about 2 miles NW of Kailua, is low and black, with some small patches of white sand. Shoal water extends about 0.3 mile offshore on the S side of the point, but on the W side the 100-fathom curve is only 0.3 mile offshore.

Honokohau Small-Boat Harbor, at the head of **Honokohau Bay**, about 1 mile N of Kaiwi Point, is entered through a marked dredged channel that leads to two basins in the harbor. In 2010, the controlling depths were 12.5 feet from the bay to the W basin, thence 13 feet in the W basin, except for lesser depths along the S side. In 2005-2010, the reported controlling depths were 7 feet in the channel along the N side of the harbor, with 6 feet in the E basin. Two boat ramps, a haul-out ramp, and moorings are available in the harbor. A wharfinger is available on weekdays from 0630 to 1730 and can assist in arranging delivery of petroleum products by tank truck. A fuel facility and oil disposal shed are available. The harbor office phone number is 808-329-4215.

Keahole Point, 57 miles NW of Kalae, is the W extremity of Hawaii Island. **Keahole Point Light** (19°43'40"N., 156°03'40"W.), 43 feet above the water, is shown from a post with a black and white diamond-shaped dayboard. A berth of 0.5 mile clears the point in deep water. Mariners should not anchor within 1 mile offshore or 500 yards N and 1000 yards S of Keahole Point because of submerged pipelines.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander	
	14th CG District	(808) 535-3333
	Honolulu, HI	

Table of Selected Chart Notes

STORM WARNINGS

The National Weather Service displays storm warnings at the following approximate locations:

Kailua-Kona, Kona Inn (19°38.6'-156°00.0')
Mahukona (20°11.2'-155°54.2')

PUAA

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

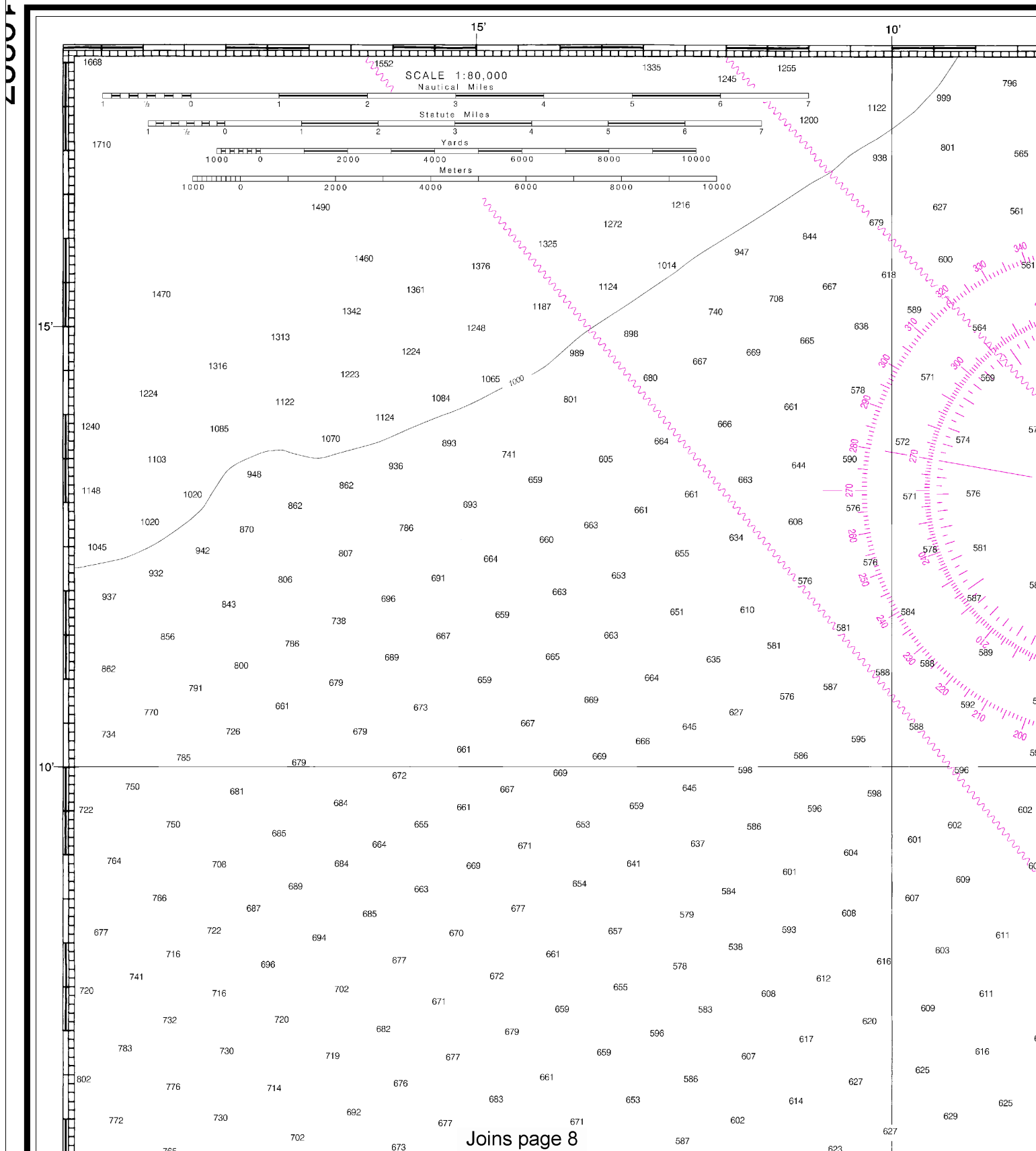
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

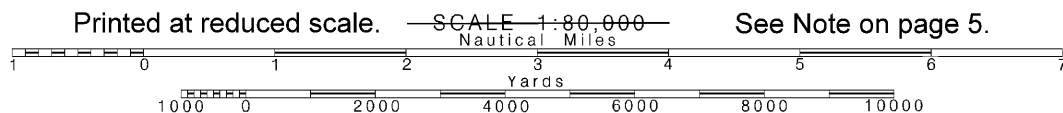
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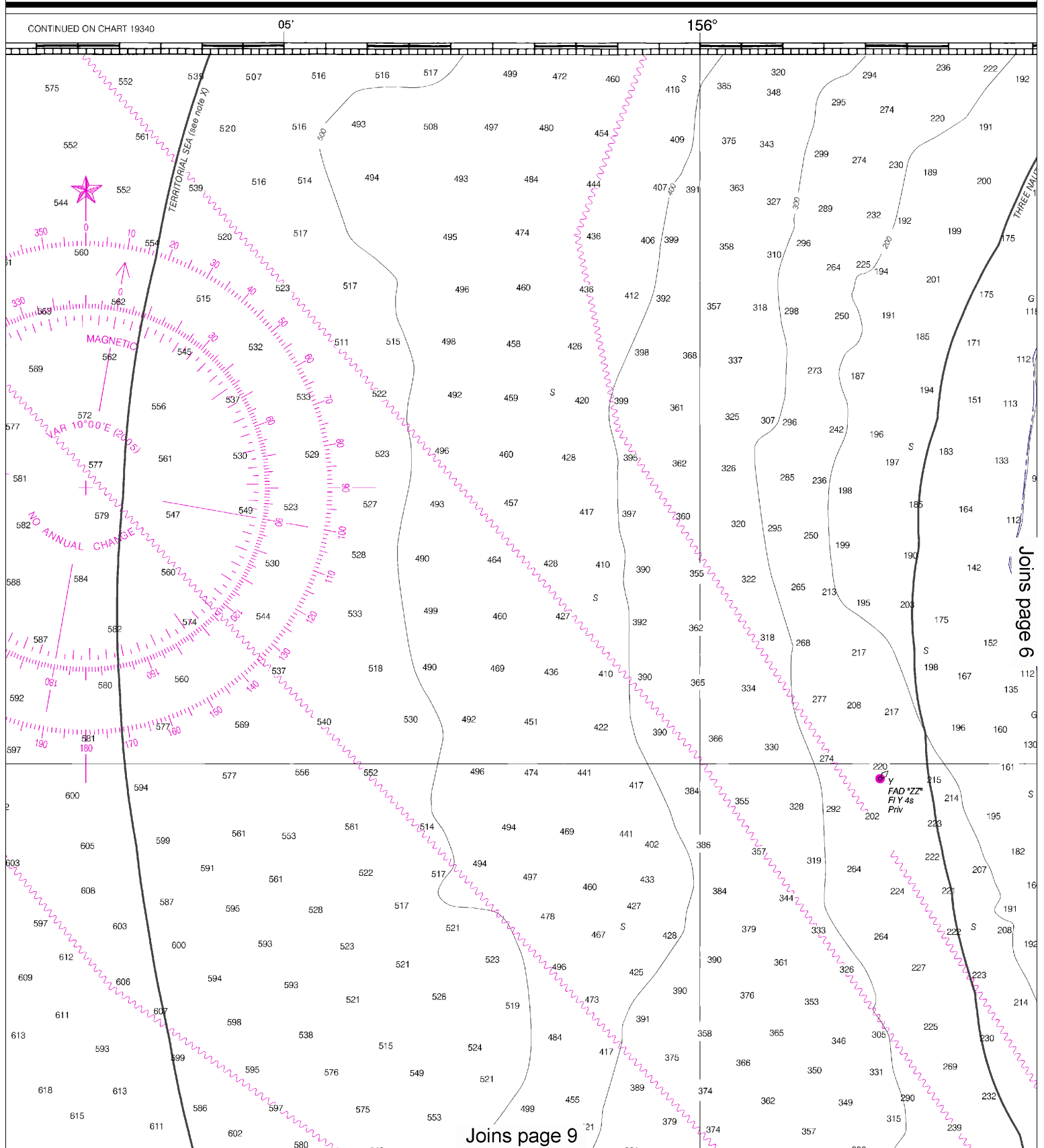
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

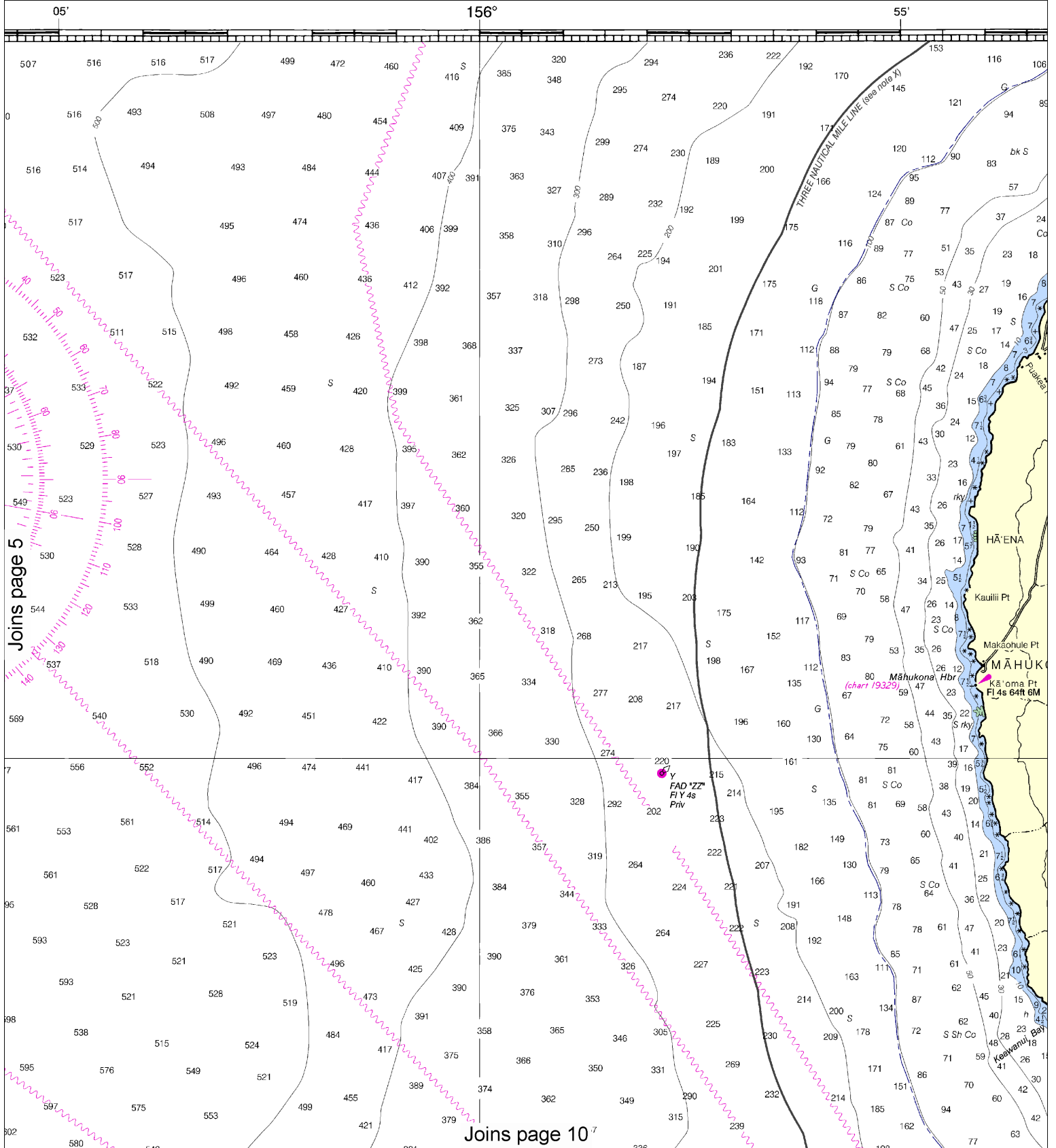
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See Note on page 5.

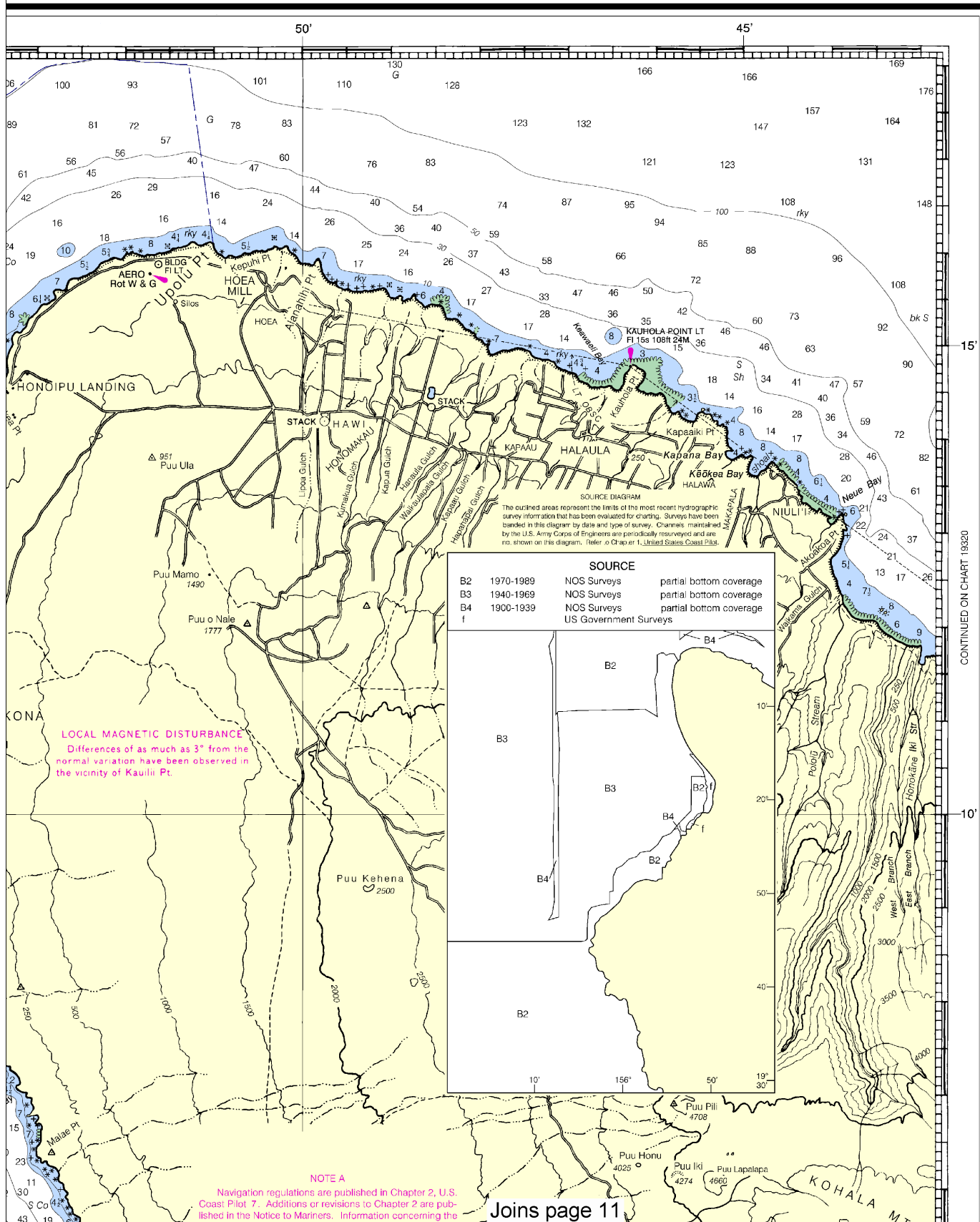


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



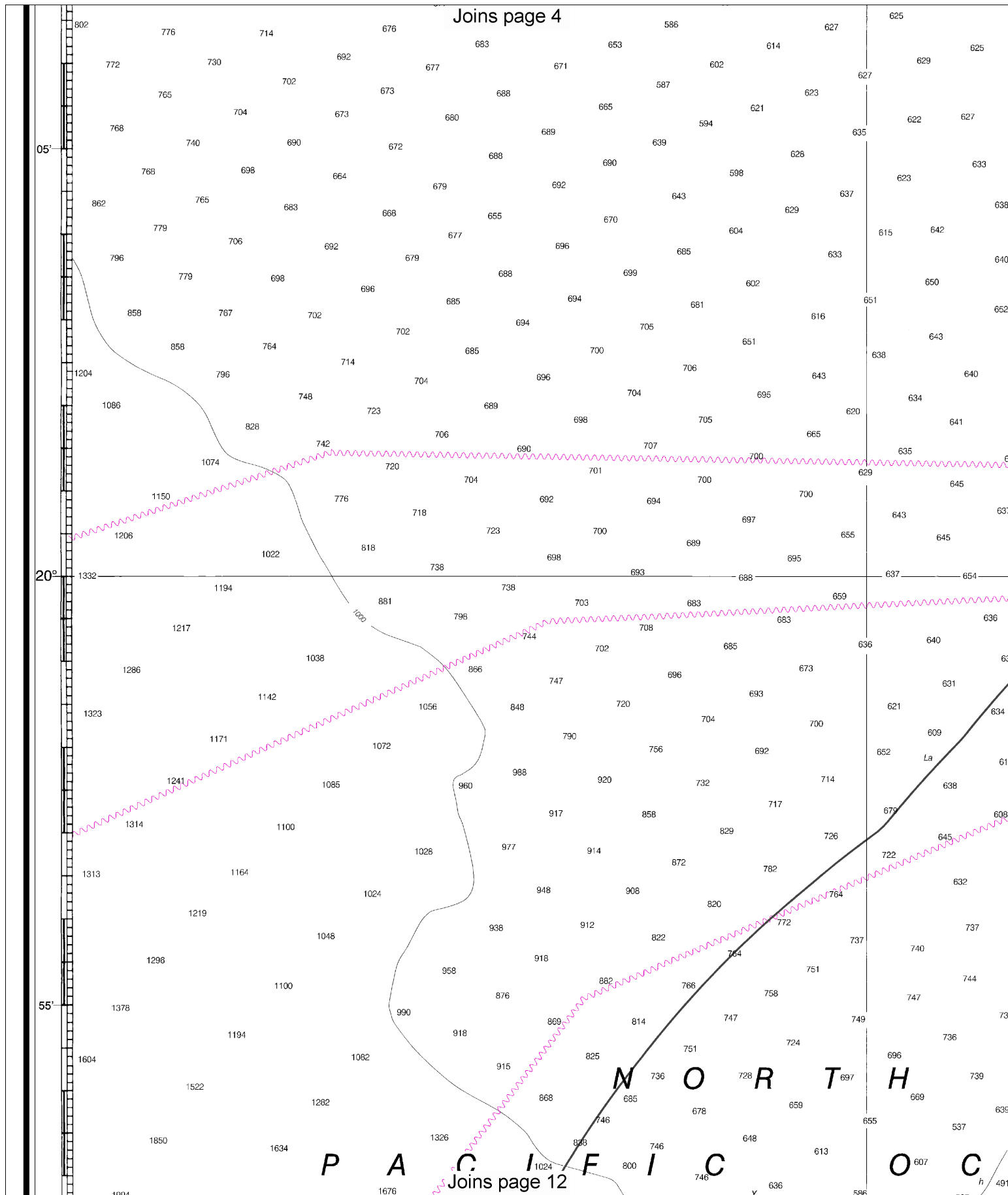
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

19327



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0313 1/15/2013,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0613 2/9/2013,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

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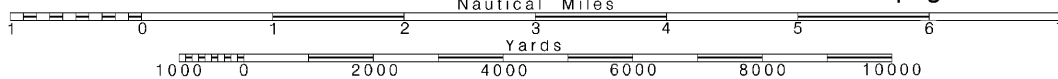
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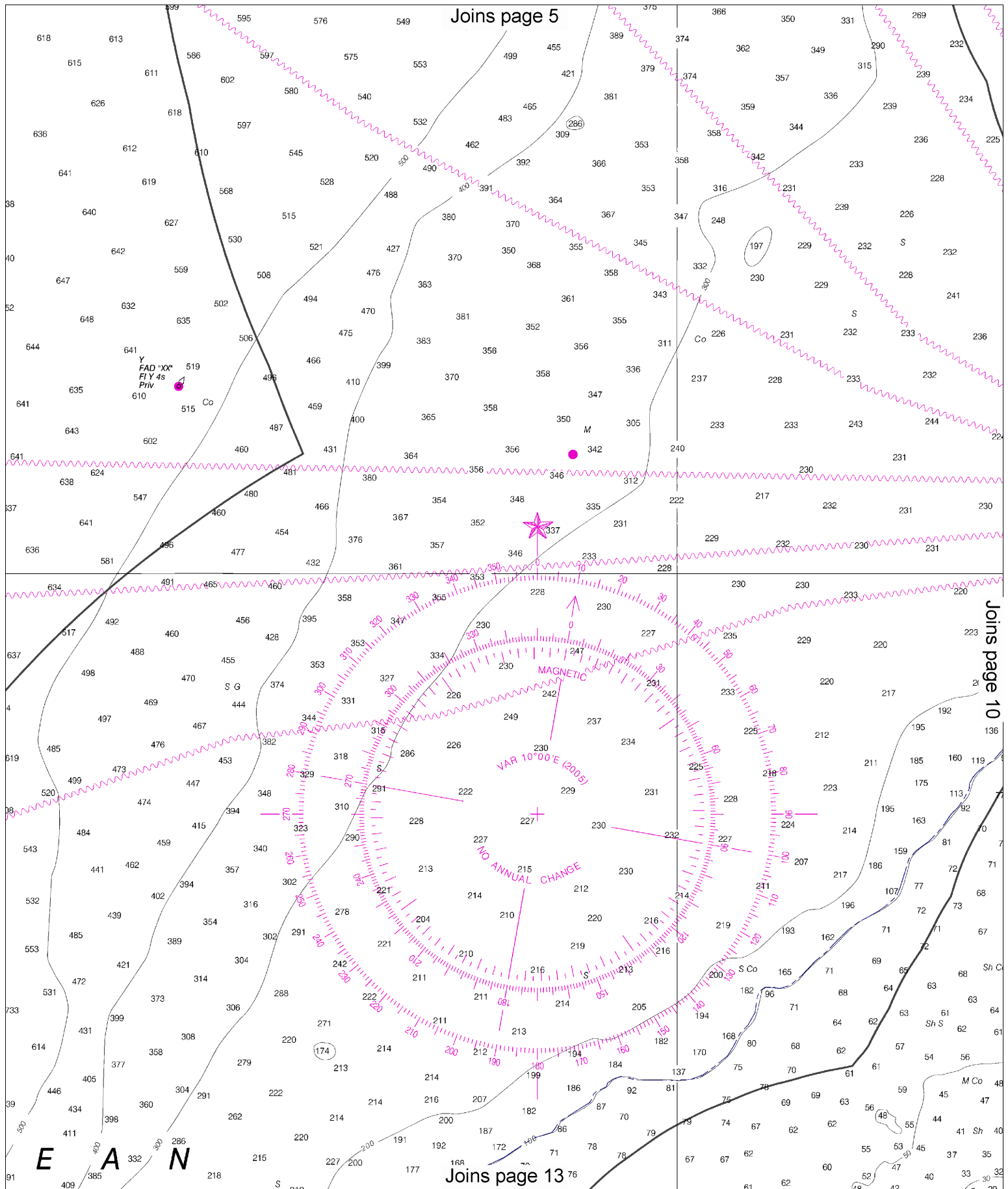
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

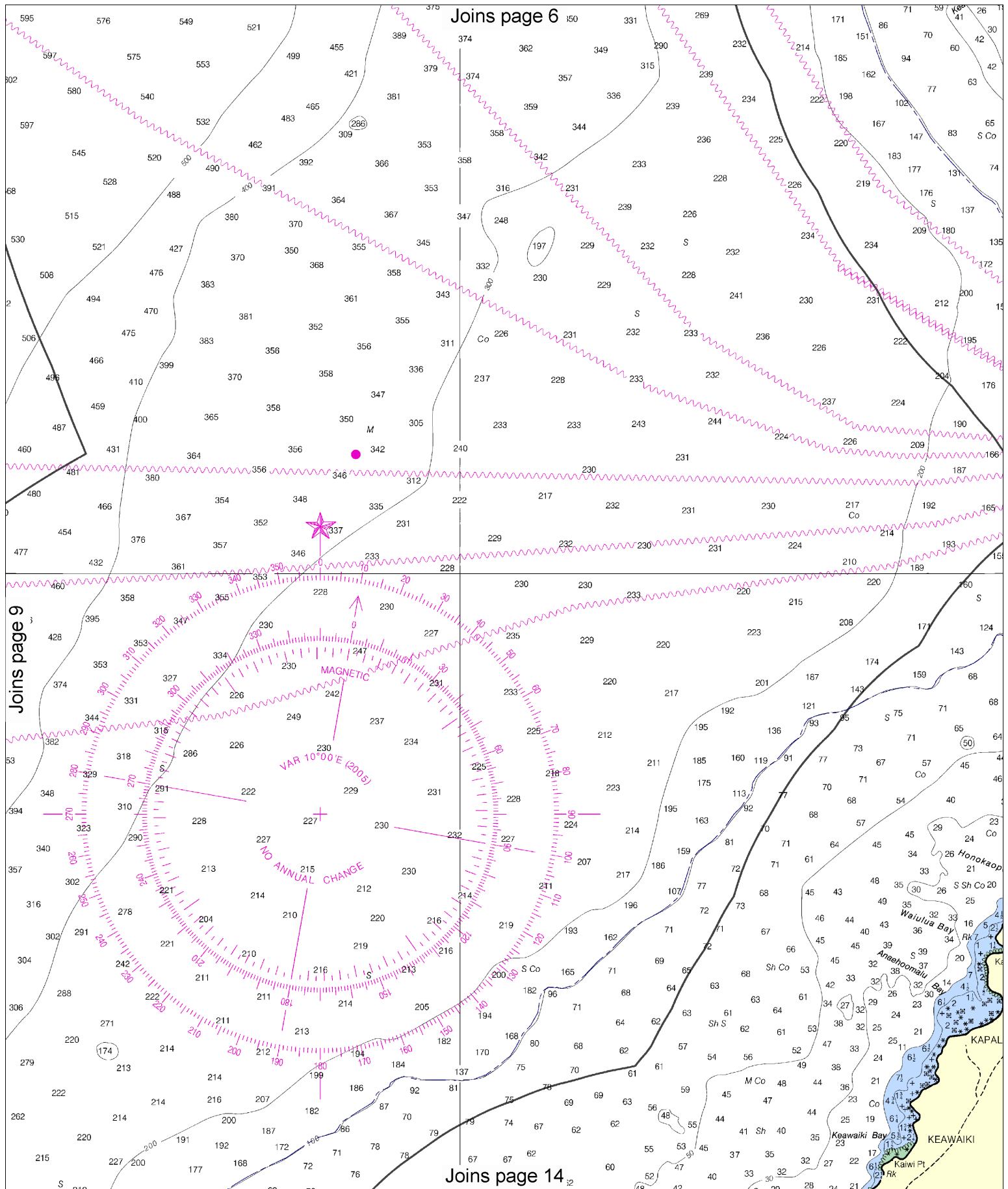
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







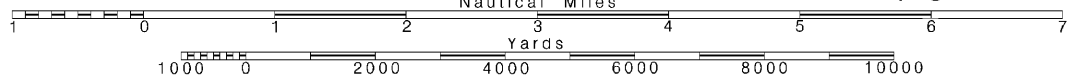
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



UNITED STATES
HAWAII

WEST COAST OF HAWAII COOK PT. TO UPOLU PT.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 19°53'N
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System (WGS 84) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected on average of 11.059" southward and 9.992" eastward to agree with this chart.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Mahukona	(20°11'N/155°54'W)	2.1 feet	1.6 feet	0.2 feet	-1.0 feet
Kawaihae	(20°02'N/155°50'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2	----
Kailua Kona	(19°39'N/156°00'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2	-1.0

(Mar 2005)

STORM WARNINGS

The National Weather Service displays storm warnings at the following approximate locations:

Kailua-Kona, Kona Inn (19°38.6'-156°00.0')
Mahukona (20°11.2'-155°54.2')

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (90 CFR 160.102)

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

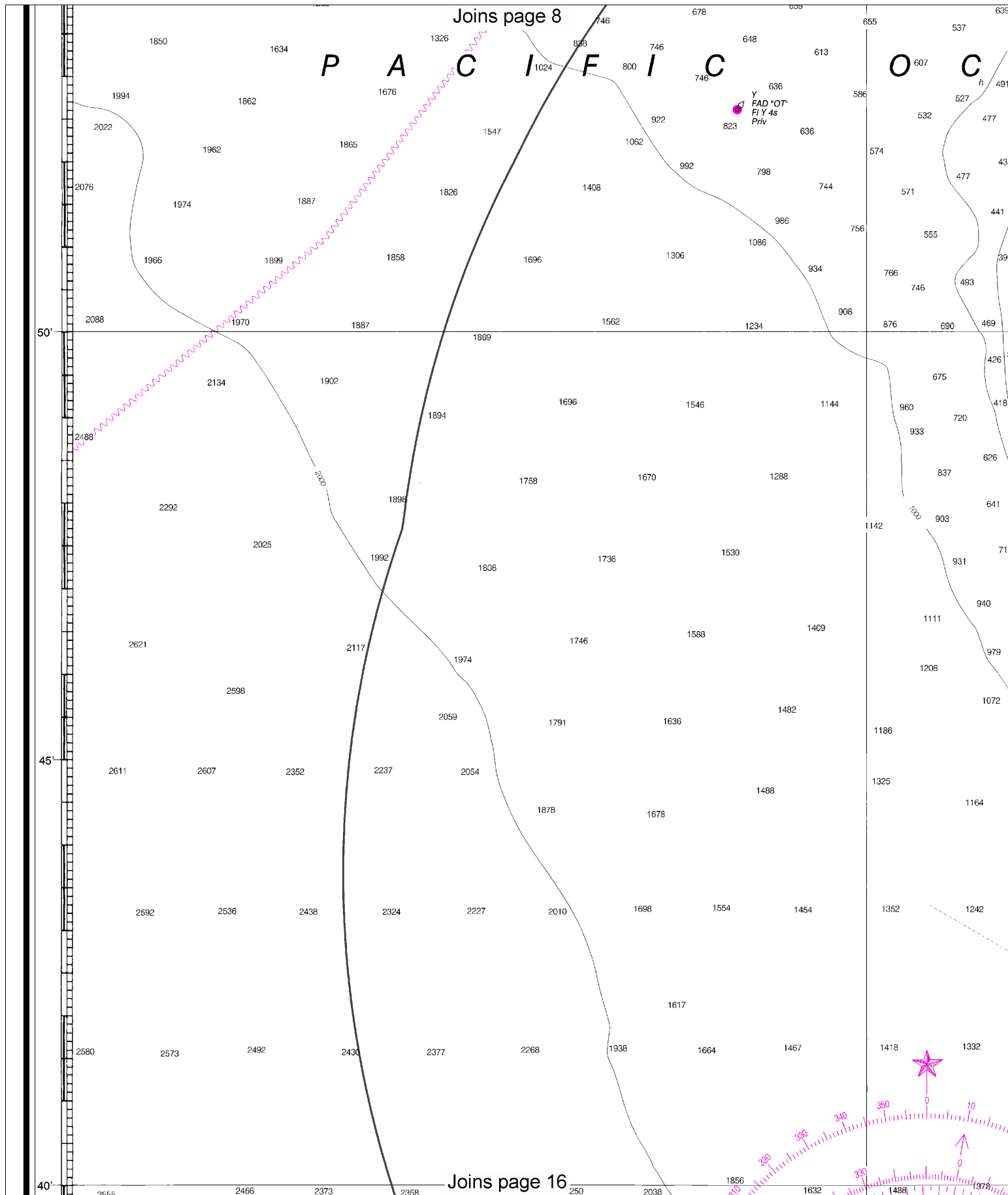
CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz



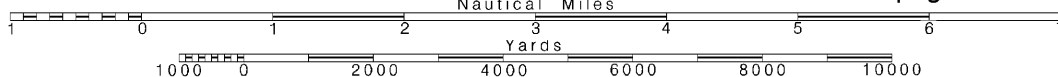
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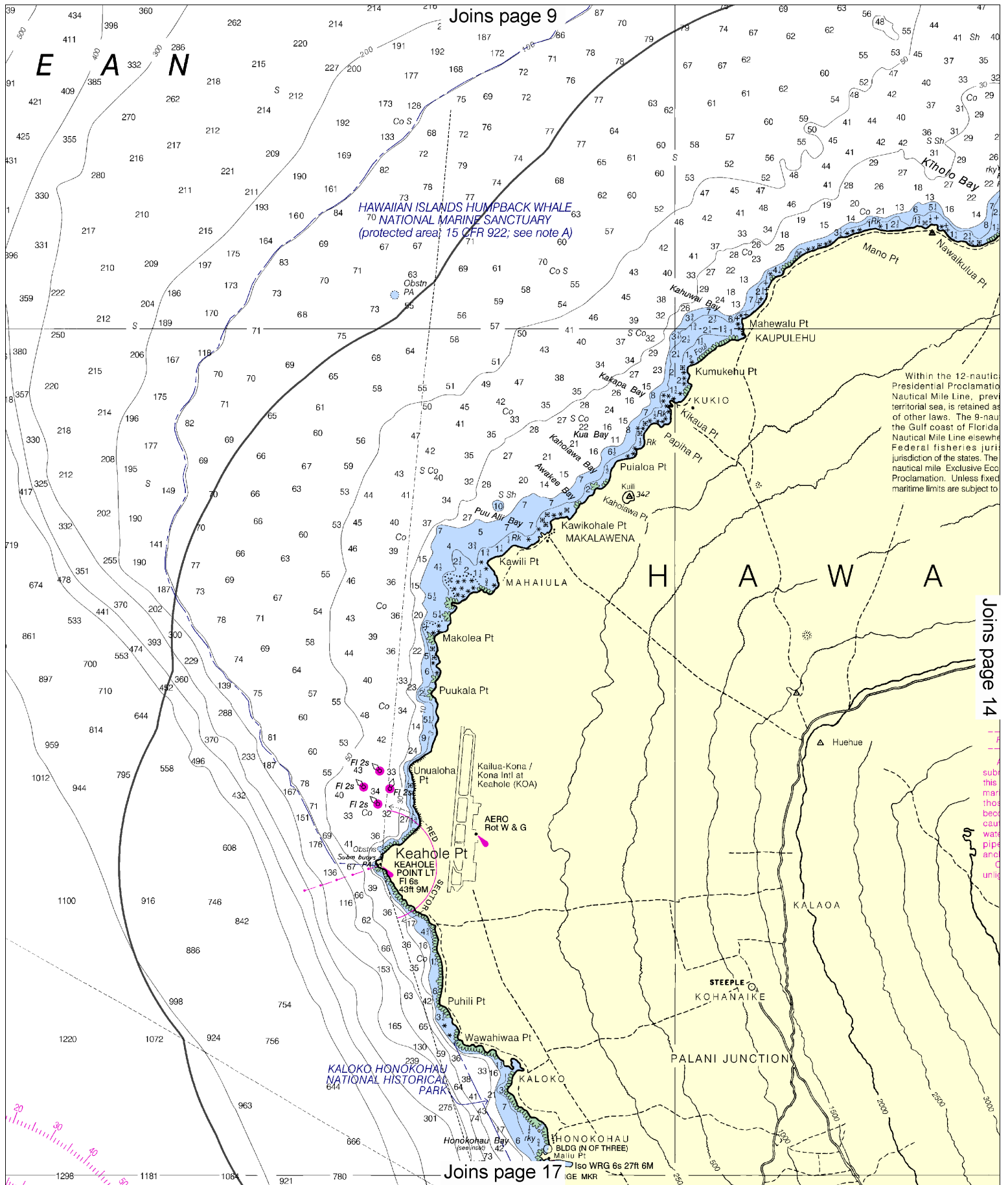
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three-Nautical Mile Limit, proclaimed in 1908 and as the outer limit of territorial sea, is referred as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three-Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas
are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Joins page 13

Joins page 18

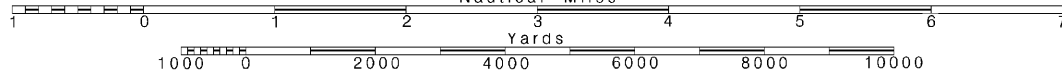
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

NOTE B
Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

Joins page 11

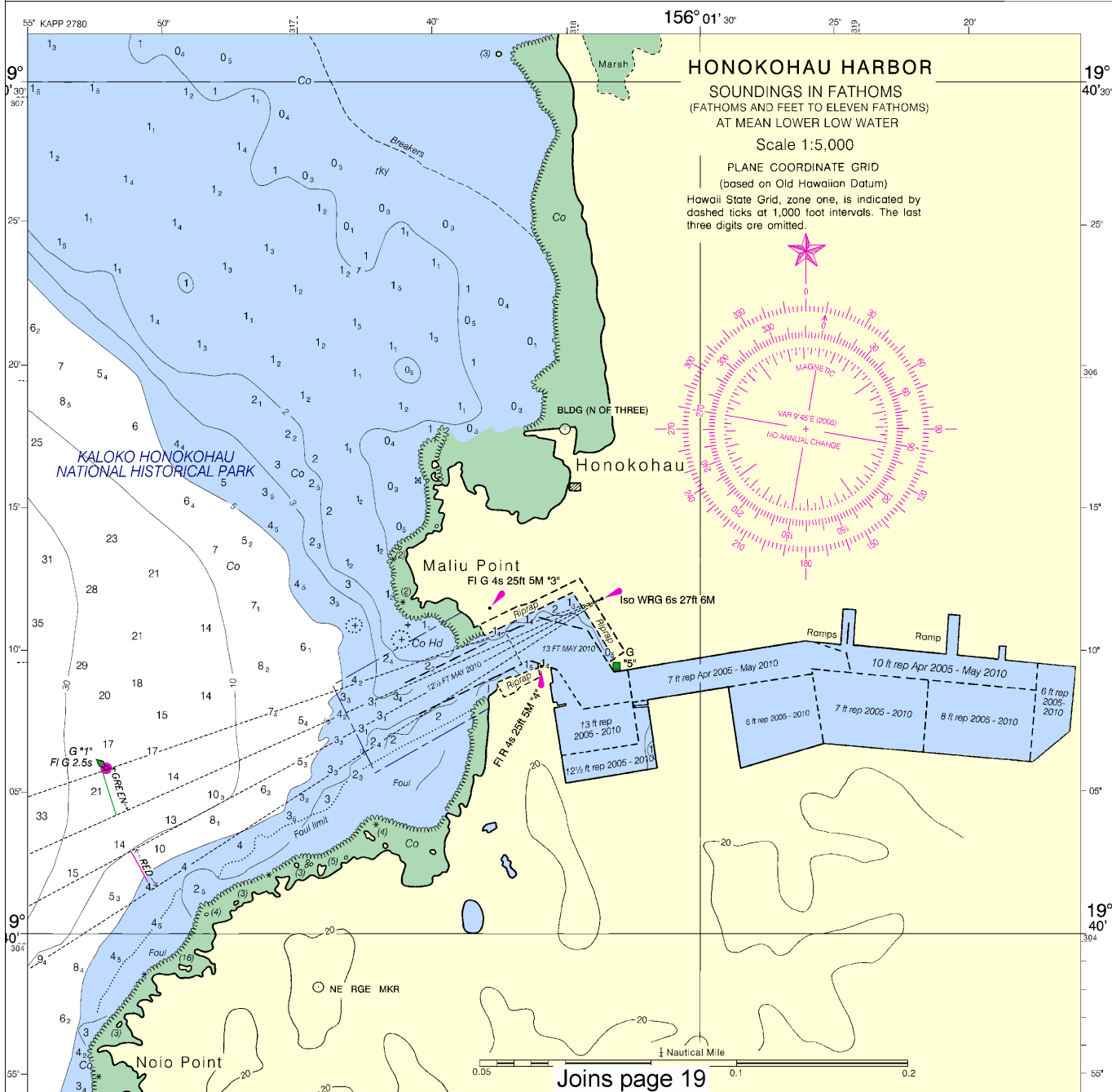
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

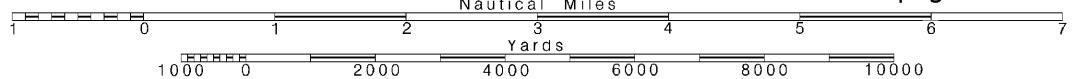
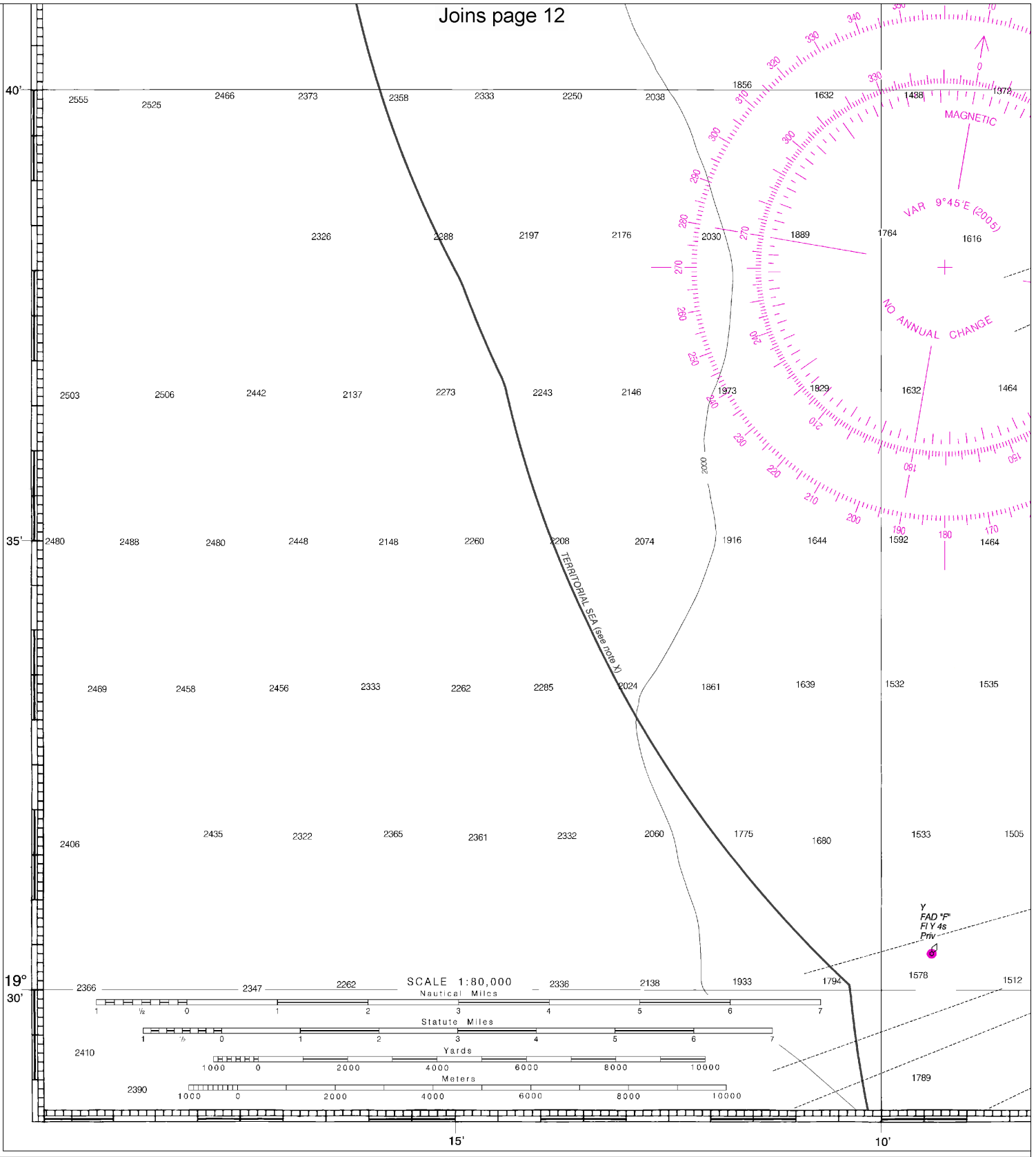
HAWAIIAN - ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English	Hawaiian	English
Akau	north	Kowa	channel, strait, sound
Awa	bay, cove	Lae	point, cape
Hana	bay	Lua	crater, pit
Heiau	place of worship, temple	Maua	mountain, hill, peak
Hema	south	Moku	island, islet, rock
Hikina	east	Pali	cliff, peak, point
Hono	cove, bay	Pohaku	rock
Kai	sea	Puu	mountain, hill(s), peak
Komohana	west	Wai	water

RADAR REFLECTORS

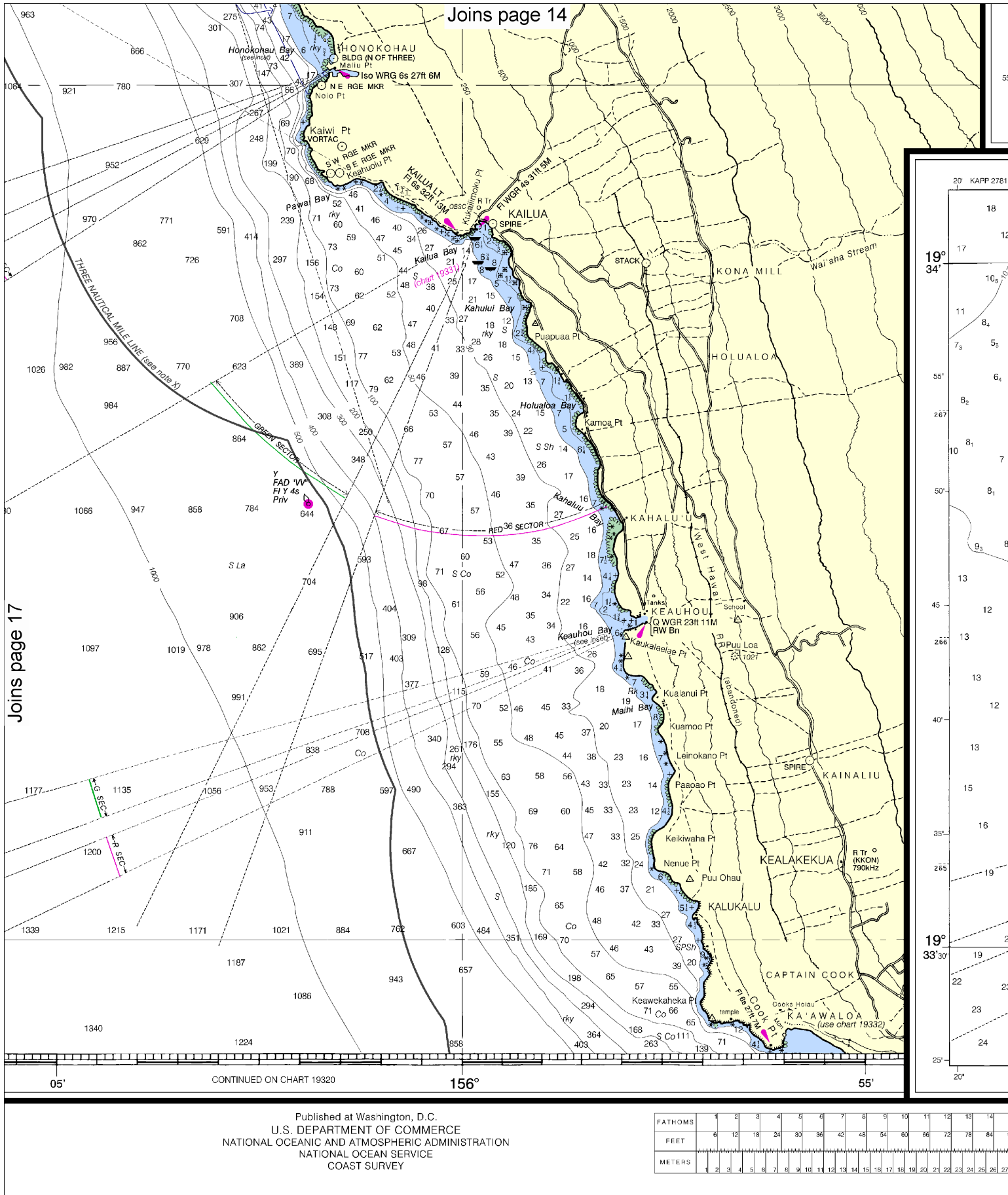
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.





Joins page 14

Joins page 17



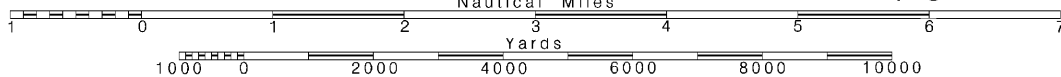
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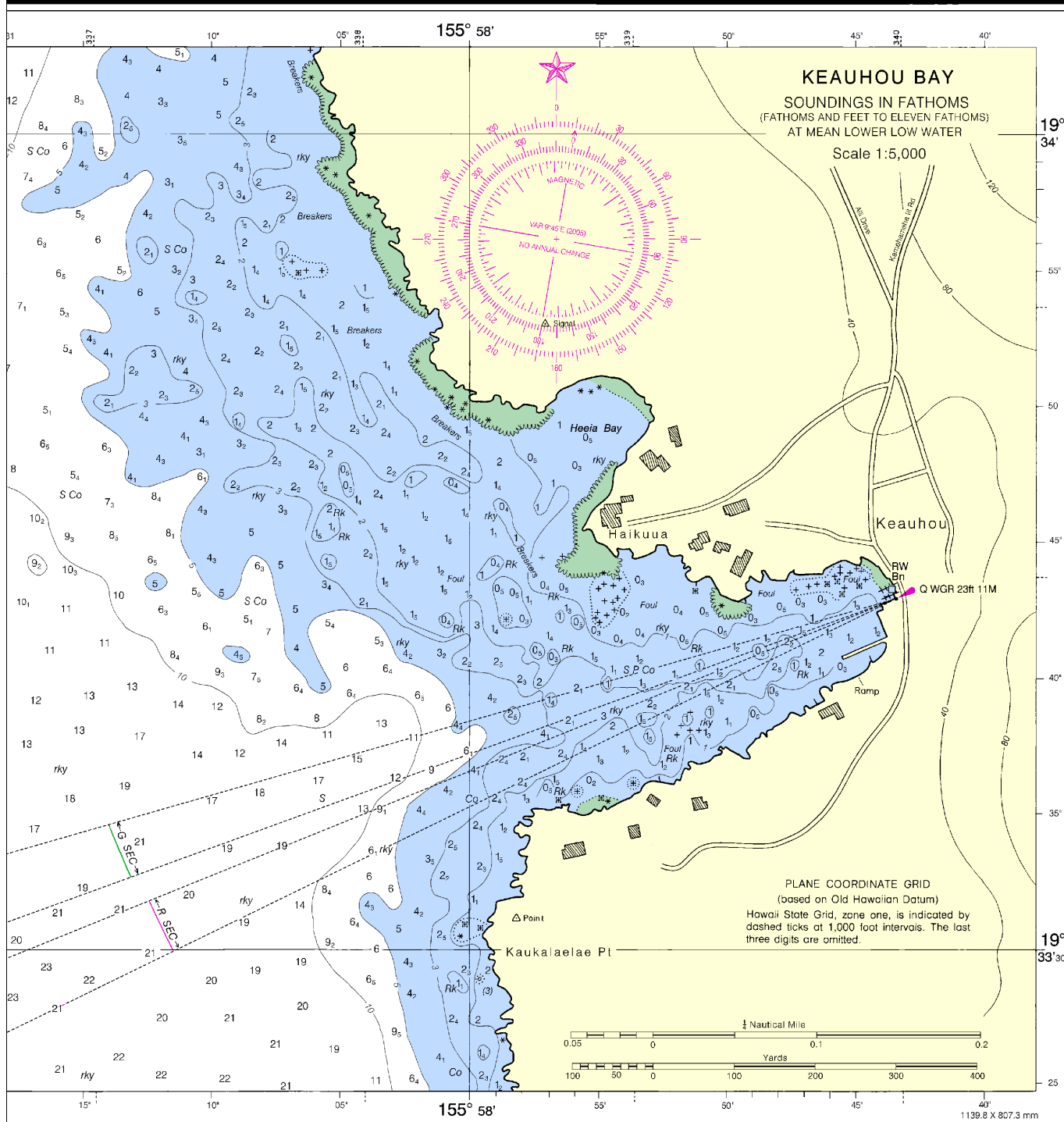
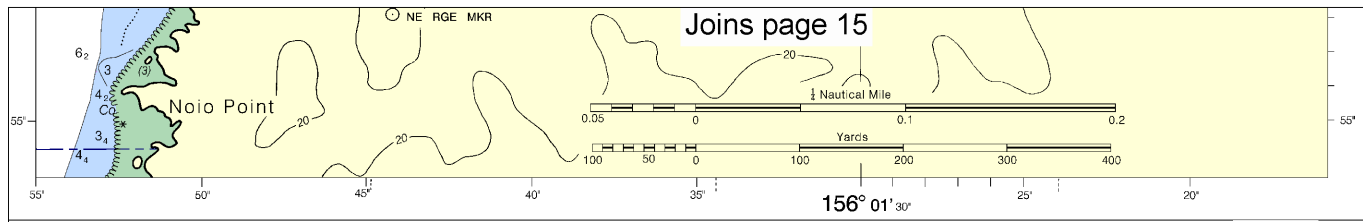
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





West Coast of Hawai'i, Cook Pt. to Upolu Pt.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS -- SCALE 1:80,000

19327



NSN 7642014011680

NGA REFERENCE NO. 19BC019327



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker